

CONSTRUCTING POLYNOMIAL SYSTEMS WITH MANY POSITIVE SOLUTIONS USING TROPICAL GEOMETRY

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ABSTRACT. The number of positive solutions of a system of two polynomials in two variables defined in the field of real numbers with a total of five distinct monomials cannot exceed 15. All previously known examples have at most 5 positive solutions. Tropical geometry is a powerful tool to construct polynomial systems with many positive solutions. The classical combinatorial patchworking method arises when the tropical hypersurfaces intersect transversally. In this paper, we prove that a system as above constructed using this method has at most 6 positive solutions. We also show that this bound is sharp. Moreover, using non-transversal intersections of tropical curves, we construct a system as above having 7 positive solutions.

1. INTRODUCTION AND STATEMENT OF THE MAIN RESULTS

The *support* of a system of (Laurent) polynomials is the set of points $w \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ corresponding to monomials $x^w = x_1^{w_1} \cdots x_n^{w_n}$ appearing in that system with non-zero coefficient. Consider a system

$$(1.1) \quad f_1(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \cdots = f_n(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0,$$

of polynomials defined in $\mathbb{R}[x_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, x_n^{\pm 1}]$ and supported on a set $\mathcal{W} \subset \mathbb{Z}^n$. Such real polynomial systems appear frequently in pure and applied mathematics (c.f. [BR90, GH02, Byr89, DRRS07]), and in many cases we are interested in studying their real solutions. It is a classical problem in algebraic geometry to count such solutions, and this turns out to be a difficult task especially when dealing with polynomials of high degree or high number of monomials. We often restrict the problem to find an upper bound on the number of real solutions to a given system (1.1). One could apply Bézout's Theorem using the degrees of the polynomials, or Bernstein-Kouchnirenko's results [Ber75, Kus75] using the volumes of their Newton polytopes $\Delta(f_i)$. However, since these classical methods also hold true for solutions in the torus $(\mathbb{C}^*)^n$, one rarely obtains a precise estimation. A natural question then arises is whether there exists an upper bound on the number of real solutions to a given system (1.1) that depends only on the number of points in its support \mathcal{W} .

Assume that we have $|\mathcal{W}| = n + k + 1$ for some positive integer k , and that all the solutions of (1.1) in $(\mathbb{C}^*)^n$ are non-degenerate (i.e. the Jacobian matrix evaluated at each such solution has full rank). This implies that such a system has a finite number of solutions. An important breakthrough due to Khovanskii [Kho91] was proving that the maximal number of non-degenerate *positive solutions* (i.e. contained in the positive orthant of \mathbb{R}^n) of (1.1) is bounded above by

$$2^{\binom{n+k}{2}} (n+1)^{n+k}.$$

The positive solutions of (1.1) are indeed of great interest since giving an upper bound $N_{|\mathcal{W}|}$ on their number that depends on the values $n, k \geq 1$, one deduces the upper bound $2^n N_{|\mathcal{W}|}$ on the number of real non-degenerate solutions to (1.1). Khovanskii's bound is far from being sharp since it comes as a consequence of an even bigger result involving solutions in $(\mathbb{R}_{>0})^n$ of polynomial functions in logarithms of the coordinates and monomials. Nevertheless, it is the

first upper bound that is independent of the degrees and the Newton polytopes for systems (1.1) and an arbitrary number n .

In [BS07], F. Bihan and F. Sottile significantly reduced Khovanskii's bound by showing that there are fewer than

$$(1.2) \quad \frac{e^2 + 3}{4} 2^{\binom{k}{2}} n^k$$

non-degenerate positive solutions to (1.1). This new bound is asymptotically sharp in the sense that for a fixed k and big enough n , there exist systems (1.1) having $O(n^k)$ positive solutions. However the bound (1.2) is not sharp for systems with special structure (e.g. with prescribed number of monomials in each equation). On the other hand, sharp upper bounds on the number of positive solutions are already known in some special cases. For example, Descartes' rule of sign states that the univariate polynomial obtained from (1.1) when supposing $n = 1$ has the maximum of $k + 1$ positive solutions (counted with multiplicities). Also, F. Bihan proved in [Bih07] that if $k = 1$, then $n + 1$ is a sharp upper bound on the number of positive solutions to (1.1).

One of the first cases where the sharp upper bound on the number of non-degenerate positive solutions is not known is the case of a bivariate polynomial system of two equations having five distinct points in its support. It was also proven in [BS07] that a sharp bound to such a system (of type $n = k = 2$ for short) is not greater than 15. On the other hand, the best constructions had only 5 non-degenerate positive solutions. The first such published example, made by B. Haas [Haa02], is a construction consisting of two real bivariate trinomials. Other examples of such systems having 5 positive solutions were later constructed in [DRRS07]. The authors in the latter paper also showed that such systems are rare in the following sense. They study the discriminant variety of coefficients spaces of polynomial systems composed of two bivariate trinomials with fixed exponent vectors, and show that the chambers (connected components of the complement) containing systems with the maximal number of positive solutions are small.

In this paper, we consider real systems of type $n = k = 2$ in their full generality (i.e. not only the case of two trinomials). The motivation behind this paper is to adopt some of the tools developed in *tropical geometry* in order to construct real polynomial systems of type $n = k = 2$ that give more than five positive solutions. Tropical geometry is a new domain in mathematics that is situated at the junction of fields such as toric geometry, complex or real geometry, and combinatorics [Mik06, MR05, MS15]. It turns out that Sturmfels' Theorem [Stu94] can be reformulated in the context of tropical geometry (see [Mik04, Rul01]). This makes the latter an effective tool to construct polynomial systems with prescribed support and many positive solutions. The principal idea is to consider a family of polynomial systems

$$(1.3) \quad P_{1,t}(x, y) = P_{2,t}(x, y) = 0,$$

of type $n = k = 2$ with special 1-parametrized coefficients $a_i^j(t)$ for $(i, j) \in \{1, 2\} \times \{1, \dots, 5\}$. We then associate to $P_{1,t}$ and $P_{2,t}$ *tropical curves* $T_1, T_2 \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ (see Subsection 2.1). These are piecewise-linear combinatorial objects that keep track of much of the information about the (parametrized) solutions of (1.3). Assume first that the associated tropical curves intersect *transversally* in a finite set of points \mathcal{S} (i.e. the cardinality of \mathcal{S} does not change after perturbations). Then, Sturmfels' generalization of Viro's Theorem (see Theorem 3.4) states that there exists a bijection between the positive solutions to the real system obtained from (1.3) by taking t small enough, and a subset $\mathcal{S}_+ \subseteq \mathcal{S}$ of *positive tropical transversal points* (c.f. Definition 3.2). Therefore, similarly to the famous Viro's combinatorial patchworking (c.f. Theorem 3.1), the construction of real polynomial systems with many positive solutions becomes a combinatorial problem. If the system (1.3) is of type $n = k = 2$, then the number of transversal intersection

points of T_1 and T_2 is bounded from above by 6. It was previously unknown whether this upper bound can be attained. We prove that this bound is sharp and can be realized by positive transversal intersection points.

Proposition 1.1. *There exist two plane tropical curves T_1 and T_2 defined by equations containing a total of five monomials and which have six positive transversal intersection points.*

Due to Theorem 3.4, the construction made for proving the latter result also gives a construction of a real polynomial system of type $n = k = 2$ that has six positive solutions. Furthermore it is clear from Theorem 3.5 that one cannot hope to improve the result in Proposition 1.1 when restricting to polynomial systems of type $n = k = 2$ with tropical curves intersecting transversally.

Consequently, in order to obtain a better construction, we consider real parametrized polynomial systems (1.3) of type $n = k = 2$ whose tropical curves T_1 and T_2 intersect in a non-empty set that does *not* consist of transversal points. A consequence of an important result due to Kapranov [Kap00] is that the set $T_1 \cap T_2$ contains the *tropicalizations* of the solutions of (1.3). For each linear piece ξ of a connected component of $T_1 \cap T_2$, we associate a real *reduced* polynomial system extracted from (1.3) (see Definition 4.2) and prove that it encodes all *positive* solutions $(\alpha_1(t), \alpha_2(t))$ of (1.3) which tropicalize in ξ (by positive, we mean that the first-order terms of $\alpha_1(t)$ and $\alpha_2(t)$ have positive coefficients). If ξ is of dimension zero, then results in [Kat09, Rab12, OP13] and [BLdM12] show that ξ lifts to solutions to (1.3), and then such non-degenerate solutions $(\alpha_1(t), \alpha_2(t))$ which are positive can be estimated by computing the real reduced system of (1.3) with respect to ξ (see Proposition 4.4). If ξ has dimension 1, then a method was developed in [EH16] to compute the positive solutions that tropicalize in the relative interior of ξ . The latter methods for non-transversal linear pieces of dimension 0 and 1 are sufficient to construct a real polynomial system of type $n = k = 2$ having more than six positive solutions. Namely, we prove our main result.

Theorem 1.2. *There exists a real polynomial system of type $n = k = 2$ that has seven solutions in $(\mathbb{R}_{>0})^2$.*

The strategy behind the construction of a system satisfying Theorem 1.2 goes as follows. First, we show that to any system (1.3) of type $n = k = 2$, one can associate a *normalized system*, which is easier to deal with, that has the same number of non-degenerate positive solutions as (1.3). A case-by-case analysis was made in [EH16] to identify the few classes of candidates of normalized systems that have more than six positive solutions. The construction described in the present paper is based on one such candidate.

This paper is organized as follows. We introduce in Section 2 some basic notions of tropical geometry. In Section 3, we give a description of the tropical reformulation of Viro's Patchworking Theorem and its generalization followed by the proof of Proposition 1.1. Finally, Section 4 is devoted to the proof of Theorem 1.2.

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2. A BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO TROPICAL GEOMETRY

We state in this section some of the well-known facts about tropical geometry, much of the exposition and notations in this section are taken from [BLdM12, BB13, Ren15]. For more information about the topic, the reader may refer to [MS15, IMS09] for example.

Definition 2.1. A *polyhedral subdivision* of a convex polytope $\Delta \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is a set of convex polytopes $\{\Delta_i\}_{i \in I}$ such that

- $\cup_{i \in I} \Delta_i = \Delta$, and
- if $i, j \in I$, then if the intersection $\Delta_i \cap \Delta_j$ is non-empty, it is a common face of the polytope Δ_i and the polytope Δ_j .

Definition 2.2. Let Δ be a convex polytope in \mathbb{R}^n and let τ denote a polyhedral subdivision of Δ consisting of convex polytopes. We say that τ is **regular** if there exists a continuous, convex, piecewise-linear function $\phi : \Delta \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ which is affine linear on every simplex of τ .

Let Δ be an integer convex polytope in \mathbb{R}^n and let $\phi : \Delta \cap \mathbb{Z}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a function. We denote by $\hat{\Delta}(\phi)$ the convex hull of the graph of ϕ , i.e.,

$$\hat{\Delta}(\phi) := \text{Conv}(\{(i, \phi(i)) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \mid i \in \Delta \cap \mathbb{Z}^n\}).$$

Then the polyhedral subdivision of Δ , induced by projecting the union of the lower faces of $\hat{\Delta}(\phi)$ onto the first n coordinates, is regular. We will shortly describe ϕ using the polynomials that we will be working with.

2.1. Tropical polynomials and hypersurfaces. A **locally convergent generalized Puiseux series** is a formal series of the form

$$a(t) = \sum_{r \in R} \alpha_r t^r,$$

where $R \subset \mathbb{R}$ is a well-ordered set, all $\alpha_r \in \mathbb{C}$, and the series is convergent for $t > 0$ small enough. We denote by \mathbb{K} the set of all locally convergent generalized Puiseux series. It is naturally a field of characteristic 0, which turns out to be algebraically closed.

Notation 2.3. Let $\text{coef}(a(t))$ denote the coefficient of the first term of $a(t)$ following the increasing order of the exponents of t . We extend coef to a map $\text{Coef} : \mathbb{K}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ by taking coef coordinate-wise, i.e. $\text{Coef}(a_1(t), \dots, a_n(t)) = (\text{coef}(a_1(t)), \dots, \text{coef}(a_n(t)))$

An element $a(t) = \sum_{r \in R} \alpha_r t^r$ of \mathbb{K} is said to be **real** if $\alpha_r \in \mathbb{R}$ for all r , and **positive** if $a(t)$ is real and $\text{coef}(a(t)) > 0$. Denote by \mathbb{RK} (resp. $\mathbb{RK}_{>0}$) the subfield of \mathbb{K} composed of real (resp. positive) series. Since elements of \mathbb{K} are convergent for $t > 0$ small enough, an algebraic variety over \mathbb{K} (resp. \mathbb{RK}) can be seen as a one-parametric family of algebraic varieties over \mathbb{C} (resp. \mathbb{R}). The field \mathbb{K} has a natural non-archimedean valuation defined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{val} : \quad \mathbb{K} &\longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty\} \\ 0 &\longmapsto -\infty \\ \sum_{r \in R} \alpha_r t^r \neq 0 &\longmapsto -\min_R \{r \mid \alpha_r \neq 0\}. \end{aligned}$$

The valuation extends naturally to a map $\text{Val} : \mathbb{K}^n \rightarrow (\mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty\})^n$ by evaluating val coordinate-wise, i.e. $\text{Val}(z_1, \dots, z_n) = (\text{val}(z_1), \dots, \text{val}(z_n))$. We shall often use the notation val and Val when the context is a *tropical polynomial* or a *tropical hypersurface*. On the other hand, define $\text{ord} := -\text{val}$, with $\text{ord}(0) = +\infty$, and use it as a notation when the context is an element in \mathbb{RK}^n or a polynomial in $\mathbb{RK}[z_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, z_n^{\pm 1}]$.

Convention 2.4. For any $s \in \mathbb{K}$, we have $\text{coef}(s) = 0 \Leftrightarrow s = 0$ and $\text{ord}(s) = +\infty \Leftrightarrow s = 0$

Consider a polynomial

$$f(z) := \sum_{w \in \mathcal{W}} c_w z^w \in \mathbb{K}[z_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, z_n^{\pm 1}],$$

with \mathcal{W} a finite subset of \mathbb{Z}^n and all c_w are non-zero. Let $V_f = \{z \in (\mathbb{K}^*)^2 \mid f(z) = 0\}$ be the zero set of f in $(\mathbb{K}^*)^n$

The **tropical hypersurface** V_f^{trop} associated to f is the closure (in the usual topology) of the image under Val of V_f :

$$V_f^{\text{trop}} = \overline{\text{Val}(V_f)} \subset \mathbb{R}^n,$$

endowed with a *weight function* which we will define later. There are other equivalent definitions of a tropical hypersurface. Namely, define

$$\begin{aligned} \nu : \mathcal{W} &\longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ w &\longmapsto \text{ord}(c_w). \end{aligned}$$

Its **Legendre transform** is a piecewise-linear convex function

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}(\nu) : \mathbb{R}^n &\longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ x &\longmapsto \max_{w \in \mathcal{W}} \{ \langle x, w \rangle - \nu(w) \}, \end{aligned}$$

where $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is the standard euclidian product. The set of points $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ at which $\mathcal{L}(\nu)$ is not differentiable is called the **corner locus** of $\mathcal{L}(\nu)$. We have the fundamental Theorem of Kapranov [Kap00].

Theorem 2.5 (Kapranov). *A tropical hypersurface V_f^{trop} is the corner locus of $\mathcal{L}(\nu)$.*

Tropical hypersurfaces can also be described as algebraic varieties over the *tropical semifield* $(\mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty\}, “+”, “\times”)$, where for any two elements x and y in $\mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty\}$, one has

$$“x + y” = \max(x, y) \quad \text{and} \quad “x \times y” = x + y.$$

A multivariate tropical polynomial is a polynomial in $\mathbb{R}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$, where the addition and multiplication are the tropical ones. Hence, a tropical polynomial is given by a maximum of finitely many affine functions whose linear parts have integer coefficients and constant parts are real numbers. The tropicalization of the polynomial f is a tropical polynomial

$$f_{\text{trop}}(x) = \max_{w \in \mathcal{W}} \{ \langle x, w \rangle + \text{val}(c_w) \}.$$

This tropical polynomial coincides with the piecewise-linear convex function $\mathcal{L}(\nu)$ defined above. Therefore, Theorem 2.5 asserts that V_f^{trop} is the corner locus of f_{trop} . Conversely, the corner locus of any tropical polynomial is a tropical hypersurface.

Example 2.1. A polynomial $f \in \mathbb{R}\mathbb{K}[z_1, z_2]$ with equation

$$(2.1) \quad f(z_1, z_2) = -t + z_1 - tz_1^2 - z_1z_2 + z_2 + tz_2^2,$$

its associated tropical polynomial is

$$f_{\text{trop}}(x_1, x_2) = \max\{-1, x_1, 2x_1 - 1, x_1 + x_2, x_2, 2x_2 - 1\},$$

and the corresponding tropical hypersurface is shown in Figure 1 on the left.

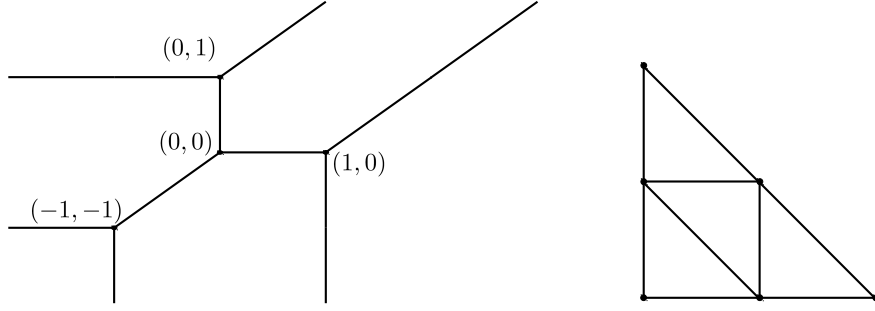


FIGURE 1. An example of a tropical conic in \mathbb{R}^2 , and its dual subdivision.

2.2. Tropical hypersurfaces and subdivisions. A tropical hypersurface induces a subdivision of the Newton polytope $\Delta(f)$ in the following way (see right side of Figure 1). The hypersurface V_f^{trop} is a $(n-1)$ -dimensional piecewise-linear complex which induces a polyhedral subdivision Ξ of \mathbb{R}^n . We will call **cells** the elements of Ξ . Note that these cells have rational slopes. The n -dimensional cells of Ξ are the closures of the connected components of the complement of V_f^{trop} in \mathbb{R}^n . The lower dimensional cells of Ξ are contained in V_f^{trop} and we will just say that they are cells of V_f^{trop} .

Consider a cell ξ of V_f^{trop} and pick a point x in the relative interior of ξ . Then the set

$$\mathcal{I}_x = \{w \in \mathcal{W} \mid \exists x \in \mathbb{R}^n, f_{\text{trop}}(x) = \langle x, w \rangle + \text{val}(c_w)\}$$

is independent of x , and denote by Δ_ξ the convex hull of this set. All together the polyhedra Δ_ξ form a subdivision τ of $\Delta(f)$ called the **dual subdivision**, and the cell Δ_ξ is called the **dual** of ξ . Both subdivisions τ and Ξ are dual in the following sense. There is a one-to-one correspondence between Ξ and τ , which reverses the inclusion relations, and such that if $\Delta_\xi \in \tau$ corresponds to $\xi \in \Xi$ then

- (1) $\dim \xi + \dim \Delta_\xi = n$,
- (2) the cell ξ and the polytope Δ_ξ span orthogonal real affine spaces, and
- (3) the cell ξ is unbounded if and only if Δ_ξ lies on a proper face of $\Delta(f)$.

Note that τ coincides with the regular subdivision of Definition 2.2. Indeed, let $\hat{\Delta}(f) \subset \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}$ be the convex hull of the points $(w, \nu(w))$ with $w \in \mathcal{W}$ and $\nu(w) = \text{ord}(c_w)$. Define

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\nu} : \Delta(f) &\longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ x &\longmapsto \min\{y \mid (x, y) \in \hat{\Delta}(f)\}. \end{aligned}$$

Then, the domains of linearity of $\hat{\nu}$ form the dual subdivision τ .

Consider a facet (face of dimension $n-1$) ξ of V_f^{trop} , then $\dim \Delta_\xi = 1$ and we define the **weight** of ξ by $w(\xi) := \text{Card}(\Delta_\xi \cap \mathbb{Z}^n) - 1$. Tropical varieties satisfy the so-called balancing condition. Since in this paper, we only work with tropical curves in \mathbb{R}^2 , we give here this property only for this case. We refer to [Mik06] for the general case. Let $T \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be a tropical curve, and let v be a vertex of T . Let ξ_1, \dots, ξ_l be the edges of T adjacent to v . Since T is a rational graph, each edge ξ_i has a primitive integer direction. If in addition we ask that the orientation of ξ_i defined by this vector points away from v , then this primitive integer vector is unique. Let us denote by $u_{v,i}$ this vector.

Proposition 2.6 (Balancing condition). *For any vertex v , one has*

$$\sum_{i=1}^l w(\xi_i) u_{v,i} = 0.$$

2.3. Intersection of tropical hypersurfaces. Consider polynomials $f_1, \dots, f_r \in \mathbb{K}[z_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, z_n^{\pm 1}]$. For $i = 1, \dots, r$, let $\Delta_i \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ (resp. $T_i \subset \mathbb{R}^n$) denote the Newton polytope (resp. tropical curve) associated to f_i . Recall that each tropical curve T_i defines a piecewise linear polyhedral subdivision Ξ_i of \mathbb{R}^n which is dual to a convex polyhedral subdivision τ_i of Δ_i . The union of these tropical hypersurfaces defines a piecewise-linear polyhedral subdivision Ξ of \mathbb{R}^n . Any non-empty cell of Ξ can be written as

$$\xi = \xi_1 \cap \dots \cap \xi_r$$

with $\xi_i \in \Xi_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, r$. We require that ξ does not lie in the boundary of any ξ_i , thus any cell $\xi \in \Xi$ can be uniquely written in this way. Denote by τ the mixed subdivision of the Minkowski sum $\Delta = \Delta_1 + \dots + \Delta_r$ induced by the tropical polynomials f_1, \dots, f_r . Recall that any polytope $\sigma \in \tau$ comes with a privileged representation $\sigma = \sigma_1 + \dots + \sigma_r$ with $\sigma_i \in \tau_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, r$. The above duality-correspondence applied to the (tropical) product of the tropical polynomials gives rise to the following well-known fact (see [BB13] for instance).

Proposition 2.7. *There is a one-to-one duality correspondence between Ξ and τ , which reverses the inclusion relations, and such that if $\sigma \in \tau$ corresponds to $\xi \in \Xi$, then*

- (1) *if $\xi = \xi_1 \cap \dots \cap \xi_r$ with $\xi_i \in \Xi_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, r$, then σ has representation $\sigma = \sigma_1 + \dots + \sigma_r$ where each σ_i is the polytope dual to ξ_i .*
- (2) $\dim \xi + \dim \sigma = n$,
- (3) *the cell ξ and the polytope σ span orthonogonal real affine spaces,*
- (4) *the cell ξ is unbounded if and only if σ lies on a proper face of Δ .*

Definition 2.8. *A cell ξ is **transversal** if it satisfies $\dim(\Delta_\xi) = \dim(\Delta_{\xi_1}) + \dots + \dim(\Delta_{\xi_r})$, and it is **non transversal** if the previous equality does not hold.*

3. FIRST CONSTRUCTION: TRANSVERSAL CASE

Since this paper concerns algebraic sets of dimension zero contained in $(\mathbb{R}_{>0})^n$, the exposition in this section will only restrict to that orthant of \mathbb{R}^n .

3.1. Generalized Viro theorem and tropical reformulation. Following the description of B. Sturmfels [Stu94], we recall now Viro's Theorem for hypersurfaces. Let $\mathcal{W} \subset \mathbb{Z}^n$ be a finite set of lattice points, and denote by Δ the convex hull of \mathcal{W} . Assume that $\dim \Delta = n$ and let $\varphi : \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ be any function inducing a regular triangulation τ_φ of the integer convex polytope Δ (see Definition 2.2). Fix non-zero real numbers c_w , $w \in \mathcal{W}$. For each positive real number t , we consider a Laurent polynomial

$$(3.1) \quad f_t(z_1, \dots, z_n) = \sum_{w \in \mathcal{W}} c_w t^{\varphi(w)} z^w.$$

Let $\text{Bar}(\tau_\varphi)$ denote the first barycentric subdivision of the regular triangulation τ_φ . Each maximal cell μ of $\text{Bar}(\tau_\varphi)$ is incident to a unique point $w \in \mathcal{W}$. We define the sign of a maximal

cell μ to be the sign of the associated real number c_w . The sign of any lower dimensional cell $\lambda \in \text{Bar}(\tau_\varphi)$ is defined as follows:

$$\text{sign}(\lambda) := \begin{cases} + & \text{if } \text{sign}(\mu) = + \text{ for all maximal cells } \mu \text{ containing } \lambda, \\ - & \text{if } \text{sign}(\mu) = - \text{ for all maximal cells } \mu \text{ containing } \lambda, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Let $\mathcal{Z}_+(\tau_\varphi, f)$ denote the subcomplex of $\text{Bar}(\tau_\varphi)$ consisting of all cells λ with $\text{sign}(\lambda) = 0$, and let $V_+(f_t)$ denote the zero set of f_t in the positive orthant of \mathbb{R}^n . Denote by $\text{Int}(\Delta)$ the relative interior of Δ .

Theorem 3.1 (Viro). *For sufficiently small $t > 0$, there exists a homeomorphism $(\mathbb{R}_{>0})^n \rightarrow \text{Int}(\Delta)$ sending the real algebraic set $V_+(f_t) \subset (\mathbb{R}_{>0})^n$ to the simplicial complex $\mathcal{Z}_+(\tau_\varphi, f) \subset \text{Int}(\Delta)$.*

Naturally, a signed version of Theorem 3.1 holds in each of the 2^n orthants

$$(\mathbb{R}_{>0})^\epsilon := \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in (\mathbb{R}^*)^n \mid \text{sign}(x_i) = \epsilon_i \text{ for } i = 1, \dots, n\},$$

where $\epsilon \in \{+, -\}^n$. In fact, O. Viro proves a more general version of Theorem 3.1, in which he defines a set that is homeomorphic to the zero set $V(f_t) \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ (not only the positive zero set $V_+(f_t)$) by means of gluing the zero sets of f_t contained in all other orthants of \mathbb{R}^n .

We now reformulate Theorem 3.1 using tropical geometry. We consider $g := f_t$ as a polynomial defined over the field of real generalized locally convergent Puiseux series, where each coefficient $c_w t^{\varphi(w)} \in \mathbb{R}\mathbb{K}^*$ of g has only one term. Therefore $\text{coef}(c_w t^{\varphi(w)}) = c_w$, $\text{val}(c_w t^{\varphi(w)}) = -\varphi(w)$, and we associate to g a tropical hypersurface V_g^{trop} as defined in Subsection 2.1. Recall that V_g^{trop} induces a subdivision Ξ_g of \mathbb{R}^n that is dual to τ_φ . The tropical hypersurface V_g^{trop} is homeomorphic to the barycentric subdivision $\text{Bar}(\tau_\varphi)$. Indeed, τ_φ is a triangulation, and thus $\text{Bar}(\tau_\varphi)$ becomes dual to τ_φ in the sense of the duality described in Subsection 2.2.

We define for each n -cell $\xi \in \Xi_g$, dual to a 0-face (vertex) w of the triangulation τ_φ , a sign $\epsilon(w) \in \{+, -\}$, to be equal to the sign of c_w .

Definition 3.2. The **positive part**, denoted by $V_{g,+}^{\text{trop}}$, is the subcomplex of V_g^{trop} consisting of all $(n-1)$ -cells of V_g^{trop} that are adjacent to two n -cells of V_g^{trop} having different signs (see the left part of Figure 2 for an example). A **positive facet** ξ_+ is an $(n-1)$ -dimensional cell of $V_{g,+}^{\text{trop}}$.

The following is a Corollary of Mikhalkin [Mik04] and Rullgard [Rul01] results, where they completely describe the topology of $V(f_t)$ using *amoebas*.

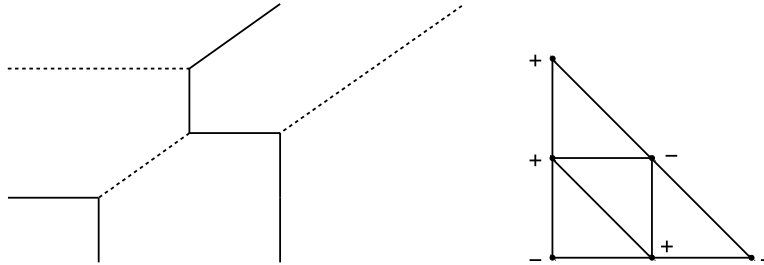


FIGURE 2. The positive part of the tropical hypersurface associated to $-t + z_1 - tz_1^2 - z_1 z_2 + z_2 + tz_2^2$ is represented as the union of the solid segments and solid half-rays.

Theorem 3.3 (Mikhalkin, Rullgard). *For sufficiently small $t > 0$, there exists a homeomorphism $(\mathbb{R}_{>0})^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ sending the zero set $V_+(f_t) \subset (\mathbb{R}_{>0})^n$ to $V_{g,+}^{\text{trop}} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$.*

B. Sturmfels generalized Viro's method for complete intersections in [Stu94]. We give now a tropical reformulation of one of the main Theorems of [Stu94].

Consider a system

$$(3.2) \quad f_{1,t}(z_1, \dots, z_n) = \dots = f_{r,t}(z_1, \dots, z_n) = 0,$$

of r equations, where all $f_{t,i}$ are polynomials of the form (3.1). For $i = 1, \dots, r$, we define as before $g_i := f_{i,t}$ as a polynomial in $\mathbb{R}\mathbb{K}[z_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, z_n^{\pm 1}]$. Let $V_+(f_{1,t}, \dots, f_{r,t}) \subset (\mathbb{R}_{>0})^n$ denote the locus of positive solutions of (3.2).

Theorem 3.4 (Sturmfels). *Assume that the tropical hypersurfaces $V_{g_1}^{\text{trop}}, \dots, V_{g_r}^{\text{trop}}$ intersect transversally. Then for sufficiently small $t > 0$, there exists a homeomorphism $(\mathbb{R}_{>0})^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ sending the real algebraic set $\mathcal{Z}_+(f_{1,t}, \dots, f_{r,t}) \subset (\mathbb{R}_{>0})^n$ to the intersection $V_{g_1,+}^{\text{trop}} \cap \dots \cap V_{g_r,+}^{\text{trop}} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$.*

Similarly to O. Viro's work, B. Sturmfels generalizes Theorem 3.4 for the zero set $V(f_{1,t}, \dots, f_{r,t}) \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ (see [Stu94, Theorem 5]).

3.2. Tropical transversal intersection points for bivariate polynomials. For the rest of this section, we assume that the system appearing in (3.2) has two equations in two variables (i.e. $n = r = 2$), and that the tropical curves $V_{g_1}^{\text{trop}}$ and $V_{g_2}^{\text{trop}}$ intersect transversally. Then the intersection set $V_{g_1,+}^{\text{trop}} \cap V_{g_2,+}^{\text{trop}}$ is a (possibly empty) set of points in \mathbb{R}^2 . Each point of $V_{g_1,+}^{\text{trop}} \cap V_{g_2,+}^{\text{trop}}$ is expressed in a unique way as a transversal intersection $\xi_{1,+} \cap \xi_{2,+}$, where for $i = 1, 2$, the cell $\xi_{i,+} \subset V_{g_i,+}^{\text{trop}}$ is a positive cell. In this section, we use Theorem 3.4 to prove Proposition 1.1.

F. Bihan [Bih14] gave an upper bound on $|V_{g_1}^{\text{trop}} \cap V_{g_2}^{\text{trop}}|$ (and thus on $|V_{g_1,+}^{\text{trop}} \cap V_{g_2,+}^{\text{trop}}|$) for a bivariate system (3.2) in two equations. Namely, given two finite sets \mathcal{W}_1 and \mathcal{W}_2 in \mathbb{R}^2 , and for any non-empty $I \subset \{1, 2\}$, write \mathcal{W}_I for the set of points $\sum_{i \in I} w_i$ over all $w_i \in \mathcal{W}_i$ with $i \in I$. The associated *discrete mixed volume* of \mathcal{W}_1 and \mathcal{W}_2 is defined as

$$(3.3) \quad D(\mathcal{W}_1, \mathcal{W}_2) = \sum_{I \subset [r]} (-1)^{r-|I|} |\mathcal{W}_I|,$$

where the sum is taken over all subsets I of $\{1, 2\}$ including the empty set with the convention that $|\mathcal{W}_\emptyset| = 1$. Denote by \mathcal{W}_i the support of g_i for $i = 1, 2$. Recall that the tropical curves associated to g_1, g_2 intersect transversally.

Theorem 3.5 (Bihan). *The number $|V_{g_1}^{\text{trop}} \cap V_{g_2}^{\text{trop}}|$ is less or equal to the discrete mixed volume $D(\mathcal{W}_1, \mathcal{W}_2)$.*

When $|\mathcal{W}| = 4$, then the bound of Theorem 3.5 is 3 and is sharp (see [Bih07]). However, we do not know if the discrete mixed volume bound is sharp for any polynomial system with 2 equations in 2 variables satisfying that the associated tropical curves intersect transversally.

3.3. Restriction to the case $n = k = 2$. Consider a system

$$(3.4) \quad f_1 = f_2 = 0$$

of type $n = k = 2$ (i.e. (3.4) has five distinct points in its total support), where $f_1, f_2 \in \mathbb{R}\mathbb{K}[z_1^{\pm 1}, z_2^{\pm 1}]$. Assume that the tropical curves T_1 and T_2 , associated to f_1 and f_2 respectively, intersect transversally. Let $\mathcal{W}_1, \mathcal{W}_2 \subset \mathbb{Z}^2$ denote the supports of f_1 and f_2 respectively.

Lemma 3.6. *The discrete mixed volume $D(\mathcal{W}_1, \mathcal{W}_2)$ does not exceed six.*

Proof. Recall that $|\mathcal{W}_1 \cup \mathcal{W}_2| = 5$. We distinguish the five possible cases $|\mathcal{W}_1 \cap \mathcal{W}_2| = i$ for $i = 1, \dots, 5$, and prove the result for $i = 3, 4$ since the case $i = 5$ is proven in [Bih14] and the other cases are similar. The discrete mixed volume of \mathcal{W}_1 and \mathcal{W}_2 is expressed as

$$(3.5) \quad D(\mathcal{W}_1, \mathcal{W}_2) = |\mathcal{W}_1 + \mathcal{W}_2| - |\mathcal{W}_1| - |\mathcal{W}_2| + 1.$$

Assume first that $|\mathcal{W}_1 \cap \mathcal{W}_2| = 4$. Then the cardinal of one of the two sets, say \mathcal{W}_1 , is equal to four. Writing $\mathcal{W}_1 = \{w_0, w_1, w_2, w_3\}$ and $\mathcal{W}_2 = \{w_0, w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4\}$, we get

$$\mathcal{W}_1 + \mathcal{W}_2 = \bigcup_{i=0}^3 \{w_i + w_j \mid j = 0, \dots, 4, j \geq i\},$$

and thus $|\mathcal{W}_1 + \mathcal{W}_2| \leq 14$. Therefore, with $|\mathcal{W}_1| = 4$ and $|\mathcal{W}_2| = 5$, we deduce that $D(\mathcal{W}_1, \mathcal{W}_2) \leq 6$.

Assume now that $|\mathcal{W}_1 \cap \mathcal{W}_2| = 3$. We distinguish two cases

- i) First case: $|\mathcal{W}_1| = 3$ and $|\mathcal{W}_2| = 5$ (the case where $|\mathcal{W}_1| = 5$ and $|\mathcal{W}_2| = 3$ is symmetric). Writing $\mathcal{W}_1 = \{w_0, w_1, w_2\}$ and $\mathcal{W}_2 = \{w_0, w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4\}$, we get

$$\mathcal{W}_1 + \mathcal{W}_2 = \bigcup_{i=0}^2 \{w_i + w_j \mid j = 0, \dots, 4, j \geq i\},$$

and thus $|\mathcal{W}_1 + \mathcal{W}_2| \leq 12$. Therefore, with $|\mathcal{W}_1| = 3$ and $|\mathcal{W}_2| = 5$, we deduce that $D(\mathcal{W}_1, \mathcal{W}_2) \leq 5$.

- ii) Second case: $|\mathcal{W}_1| = |\mathcal{W}_2| = 4$. Writing $\mathcal{W}_1 = \{w_0, w_1, w_2, w_3\}$ and $\mathcal{W}_2 = \{w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4\}$, we get

$$\mathcal{W}_1 + \mathcal{W}_2 = \bigcup_{i=0}^3 \{w_i + w_j \mid j = 1, \dots, 4, j \geq i\},$$

and thus $|\mathcal{W}_1 + \mathcal{W}_2| \leq 13$. Therefore, with $|\mathcal{W}_1| = 4$ and $|\mathcal{W}_2| = 4$, we deduce that $D(\mathcal{W}_1, \mathcal{W}_2) \leq 6$.

□

We finish this section by proving Proposition 1.1.

Proof of Proposition 1.1. Figure 3 shows that the tropical curves T_1 and T_2 , associated to the equations of the system

$$(3.6) \quad \begin{aligned} -1 + t^{12} + x^6 + x^3y^6 - tx^{10}y^{12} &= 0, \\ -t^{12} + t^5x^3y^6 - t^{1.5}x^7y^{11} + tx^{10}y^{12} &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

intersect at six transversal intersection points.

□

As explained before, Theorem 3.2 shows that for a positive t small enough, the system (3.6) becomes a real bivariate polynomial system of type $n = k = 2$ having 6 positive solutions.

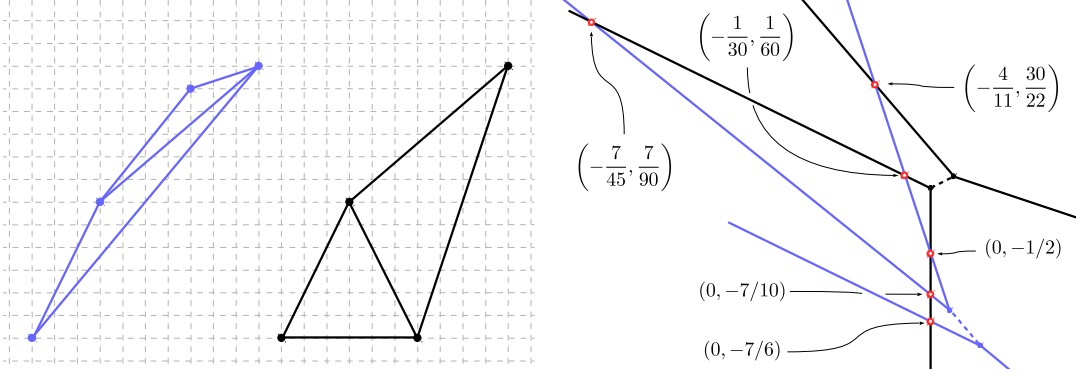


FIGURE 3. To the left: The Newton polytopes and subdivisions associated to the equations of (3.6). To the right: The tropical curves $T_1, T_2 \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ intersecting at 6 transversal points.

4. SECOND CONSTRUCTION: NON-TRANSVERSAL CASE

Following the notation of Subsection 2.3 for the case of two tropical curves in \mathbb{R}^2 , we classify the types of mixed cells ξ of $T_1 \cap T_2$ at which the two tropical curves T_1 and T_2 intersect non-transversally. Let $\overset{\circ}{\xi}$ denote the relative interior of such a linear piece ξ . Note that $\xi = \overset{\circ}{\xi}$ if ξ is a point. Consider now one linear piece $\xi := \xi_1 \cap \xi_2$ that is a result of the intersection, where ξ_1 and ξ_2 are cells of T_1 and T_2 , and assume that it is non-transversal. We distinguish three types for such ξ .

- A cell ξ is of **type (I)** if $\dim \xi = \dim \xi_1 = \dim \xi_2 = 1$.
- A cell ξ is of **type (II)** if one of the cells ξ_1 , or ξ_2 is a vertex, and the other cell is an edge.
- A cell ξ is of **type (III)** if ξ_1 and ξ_2 are vertices of the corresponding tropical curves.

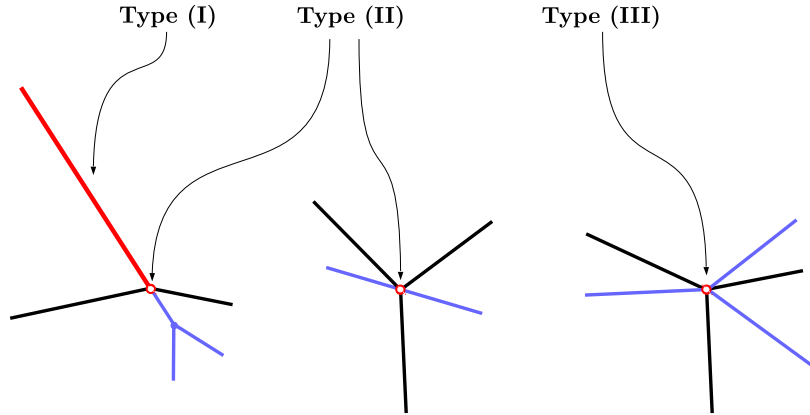


FIGURE 4. The three types of non-transversal intersection cells.

4.1. Reduced systems. Recall that for an element $a(t) \in \mathbb{K}^*$, we denote by $\text{coef}(a(t))$ the non-zero coefficient corresponding to the term of $a(t)$ with the smallest exponent of t .

Definition 4.1. Let $f = \sum_{w \in \Delta(f) \cap \mathbb{Z}^2} c_w z^w$ be a polynomial in $\mathbb{K}[z_1^{\pm 1}, z_2^{\pm 1}]$ with $c_w \in \mathbb{K}^*$, and let ξ denote a cell of V_f^{trop} . The **reduced polynomial** $f|_{\xi} \in \mathbb{C}[z_1^{\pm 1}, z_2^{\pm 1}]$ of f with respect to ξ

is a polynomial defined as

$$f|_{\xi} = \sum_{w \in \Delta_{\xi} \cap \mathcal{W}} \text{coef}(c_w) z^w,$$

where \mathcal{W} is the support of f .

We extend this definition to the following. Consider a system

$$(4.1) \quad f_1(z) = f_2(z) = 0,$$

with f_1, f_2 in $\mathbb{K}[z_1^{\pm 1}, z_2^{\pm 1}]$ defined as above. Assume that the intersection set $T_1 \cap T_2$ of the tropical curves T_1 and T_2 is non-empty, and consider a mixed cell $\xi \in T_1 \cap T_2$. As explained in Subsection 2.3, the mixed cell ξ is written as $\xi_1 \cap \xi_2$ for some unique $\xi_1 \in T_1$ and $\xi_2 \in T_2$.

Definition 4.2. The *reduced system* of (4.1) with respect to ξ is the system

$$f_{1|\xi_1} = f_{2|\xi_2} = 0,$$

where $f_{i|\xi_i}$ is the reduced polynomial of f_i with respect to ξ_i for $i = 1, 2$.

Let \mathcal{W}_1 and \mathcal{W}_2 denote the supports of f_1 and f_2 respectively, and write

$$f_1(z) = \sum_{v \in \mathcal{W}_1} a_v z^v \quad \text{and} \quad f_2(z) = \sum_{w \in \mathcal{W}_2} b_w z^w.$$

The following result generalizes to the case of a polynomial system defined on the same field with n equations in n variables.

Proposition 4.3. If the system (4.1) has a solution $(\alpha, \beta) \in (\mathbb{K}^*)^2$ such that $\text{Val}(\alpha, \beta) \in \overset{\circ}{\xi}$, then $(\text{coef}(\alpha), \text{coef}(\beta)) \in (\mathbb{C}^*)^2$ is a solution of the reduced system

$$(4.2) \quad f_{1|\Delta_{\xi_1}} = f_{2|\Delta_{\xi_2}} = 0.$$

Proof. Assume that (4.1) has a solution $(\alpha, \beta) \in (\mathbb{K}^*)^2$ such that $\text{Val}(\alpha, \beta) \in \overset{\circ}{\xi}$. Since $\text{Val}(\alpha, \beta)$ belongs to the relative interior of each of ξ_1 and ξ_2 , we have

$$\max\{\langle \text{Val}(\alpha, \beta), v \rangle + \text{val}(a_v), v \in \mathcal{W}_1 \setminus (\mathcal{W}_1 \cap \Delta_{\xi_1})\} < \langle \text{Val}(\alpha, \beta), v \rangle + \text{val}(a_v) \quad \text{for } v \in \mathcal{W}_1 \cap \Delta_{\xi_1}$$

and

$$\max\{\langle \text{Val}(\alpha, \beta), w \rangle + \text{val}(b_w), w \in \mathcal{W}_2 \setminus (\mathcal{W}_2 \cap \Delta_{\xi_2})\} < \langle \text{Val}(\alpha, \beta), w \rangle + \text{val}(b_w) \quad \text{for } w \in \mathcal{W}_2 \cap \Delta_{\xi_2}.$$

Consequently, since $\text{ord} = -\text{val}$, we have $M := -\langle \text{Val}(\alpha, \beta), v \rangle - \text{val}(a_v)$ and $N := -\langle \text{Val}(\alpha, \beta), w \rangle - \text{val}(b_w)$ are the orders of $f_1(\alpha, \beta)$ and $f_2(\alpha, \beta)$ respectively. Therefore, replacing (z_1, z_2) by $(t^{\text{ord}(\alpha)} z_1, t^{\text{ord}(\beta)} z_2)$ in (4.1), such a system becomes

$$(4.3) \quad \begin{aligned} f_1(t^{\text{ord}(\alpha)} z_1, t^{\text{ord}(\beta)} z_2) &= t^M \left(\sum_{v \in \mathcal{W}_1 \cap \Delta_{\xi_1}} \text{coef}(a_v) z^v + g_1(z) \right), \\ f_2(t^{\text{ord}(\alpha)} z_1, t^{\text{ord}(\beta)} z_2) &= t^N \left(\sum_{w \in \mathcal{W}_2 \cap \Delta_{\xi_2}} \text{coef}(b_w) z^w + g_2(z) \right), \end{aligned}$$

where all the coefficients of the polynomials g_1 and g_2 of $\mathbb{R}\mathbb{K}[z_1^{\pm 1}, z_2^{\pm 1}]$ have positive orders. Since (α, β) is a non-zero solution of (4.2), the system (4.3) has a non-zero solution (α_0, β_0) with $\text{ord}(\alpha_0) = \text{ord}(\beta_0) = 0$ and $\text{Coef}(\alpha, \beta) = \text{Coef}(\alpha_0, \beta_0)$. It follows that taking $t > 0$ small enough, we get that $\text{Coef}(\alpha_0, \beta_0)$ is a non-zero solution of

$$\sum_{v \in \mathcal{W}_1 \cap \Delta_{\xi_1}} \text{coef}(a_v) z^v = \sum_{w \in \mathcal{W}_2 \cap \Delta_{\xi_2}} \text{coef}(b_w) z^w = 0.$$

□

Note that Proposition 4.3 holds true for any type of tropical intersection cell ξ . However, the other direction does not always hold true when ξ is of type (I). Recall that a solution $(\alpha, \beta) \in (\mathbb{K}^*)^2$ is positive if $(\alpha, \beta) \in (\mathbb{R}_{>0})^2$.

Proposition 4.4. *Assume that $\dim \xi = 0$ and that all solutions of (4.1) are non-degenerate. If the reduced system of (4.1) with respect to ξ has a non-degenerate solution $(\rho_1, \rho_2) \in (\mathbb{R}_{>0})^2$, then (4.1) has a non-degenerate solution $(\alpha, \beta) \in (\mathbb{R}_{>0})^2$ such that $\text{Val}(\alpha, \beta) = \xi$ and $\text{Coef}(\alpha, \beta) = (\rho_1, \rho_2)$.*

Proof. E. Brugallé and L. López De Medrano showed in [BLdM12, Proposition 3.11] (see also [Kat09, Rab12, OP13] for more details for higher dimension and more exposition relating toric varieties and tropical intersection theory) that the number of solutions of (4.1) with valuation ξ is equal to the mixed volume $\text{MV}(\Delta_{\xi_1}, \Delta_{\xi_2})$ of Δ_{ξ_1} and Δ_{ξ_2} (recall that $\Delta_\xi = \Delta_{\xi_1} + \Delta_{\xi_2}$). Since we assumed that (4.1) has only non-degenerate solutions in $(\mathbb{K}^*)^2$, we get $\text{MV}(\Delta_{\xi_1}, \Delta_{\xi_2})$ distinct solutions of the system (4.1) in $(\mathbb{K}^*)^2$ with given valuation ξ . By Proposition 4.3, if $f_1(z) = f_2(z) = 0$ and $\text{Val}(z) = \xi$, then $\text{Coef}(z)$ is a solution of the reduced system of (4.1) with respect to ξ . The number of solutions in $(\mathbb{C}^*)^2$ of the reduced system is $\text{MV}(\Delta_{\xi_1}, \Delta_{\xi_2})$. Assuming that this reduced system has $\text{MV}(\Delta_{\xi_1}, \Delta_{\xi_2})$ distinct solutions in $(\mathbb{C}^*)^2$, we obtain that the map $z \mapsto \text{Coef}(z)$ induces a bijection from the set of solutions of (4.1) in $(\mathbb{K}^*)^2$ with valuation ξ onto the set of solutions in $(\mathbb{C}^*)^2$ of the reduced system of (4.1) with respect to ξ .

If z is a solution of (4.1) in $(\mathbb{K}^*)^2$ with $\text{Val}(z) = \xi$ and $\text{Coef}(z) \in (\mathbb{R}^*)^2$, then $z \in (\mathbb{R}\mathbb{K}^*)^2$ since otherwise, z, \bar{z} would be two distinct solutions of (4.1) in $(\mathbb{K}^* \setminus \mathbb{R}\mathbb{K}^*)^2$ such that $\text{Val}(z) = \text{Val}(\bar{z}) = \xi$ and $\text{Coef}(z) = \text{Coef}(\bar{z})$. \square

4.2. Normalized systems. Recall that a polynomial system is said to be of type $n = k = 2$ if it is supported on a set of five distinct points in \mathbb{Z}^2 and consists of two equations in two variables. In what follows, we consider a system of type $n = k = 2$ defined on the field of real generalized locally convergent Puiseux series.

Definition 4.5. *A **highly non-degenerate** system is a system consisting of two polynomials in two variables, and satisfying that no three points of its support belong to a line.*

Lemma 4.6. *Given any highly non-degenerate system of polynomials in $\mathbb{R}\mathbb{K}[z_1^{\pm 1}, z_2^{\pm 1}]$ of type $n = k = 2$, one can associate to it a highly non-degenerate system*

$$(4.4) \quad \begin{aligned} a_0 z^{w_0} + a_1 z^{w_1} + a_2 z^{w_2} + a_3 t^\alpha z^{w_3} &= 0, \\ b_0 z^{w_0} + b_1 z^{w_1} + b_2 z^{w_2} + b_4 t^\beta z^{w_4} &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

with equations in $\mathbb{R}\mathbb{K}[z_1^{\pm 1}, z_2^{\pm 1}]$, that has the same number of non-degenerate positive solutions, where all a_i and b_j are in $\mathbb{R}\mathbb{K}^*$ and verify $\text{ord}(a_i) = \text{ord}(b_j) = 0$, all w_i are in \mathbb{Z}^2 and both α, β are real numbers.

Proof. Using linear combinations, any system of type $n = k = 2$ can be reduced to a system

$$(4.5) \quad \begin{aligned} c_0 t^{\alpha_0} z^{\tilde{w}_0} + c_1 t^{\alpha_1} z^{\tilde{w}_1} + c_2 t^{\alpha_2} z^{\tilde{w}_2} + c_3 t^{\alpha_3} z^{\tilde{w}_3} &= 0, \\ d_0 t^{\beta_0} z^{\tilde{w}_0} + d_1 t^{\beta_1} z^{\tilde{w}_1} + d_2 t^{\beta_2} z^{\tilde{w}_2} + d_4 t^{\beta_4} z^{\tilde{w}_4} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

that has the same number of non-degenerate positive solutions, where all c_i and d_j are in $\mathbb{R}\mathbb{K}^*$ and verify $\text{ord}(c_i) = \text{ord}(d_j) = 0$, all \tilde{w}_i are in \mathbb{Z}^2 and all exponents of t are real numbers. Assume first that $\alpha_i - \alpha_1 \neq \beta_i - \beta_1$ for $i = 0, 2$. By symmetry, the different possibilities of strict inequalities can be reduced to only two cases.

- First case: $\alpha_0 - \alpha_1 < \beta_0 - \beta_1$ and $\alpha_2 - \alpha_1 < \beta_2 - \beta_1$.

Since we are interested in non-degenerate positive solutions, we may suppose that $\tilde{w}_0 = (0, 0)$. The system

$$(4.6) \quad \begin{aligned} (c_0/c_1)t^{\alpha_0-\alpha_1}z^{\tilde{w}_0} + z^{\tilde{w}_1} + (c_2/c_1)t^{\alpha_2-\alpha_1}z^{\tilde{w}_2} + (c_3/c_1)t^{\alpha_3-\alpha_1}z^{\tilde{w}_3} &= 0, \\ \tilde{c}_0t^{\alpha_0-\alpha_1}z^{\tilde{w}_0} + \tilde{c}_2t^{\alpha_2-\alpha_1}z^{\tilde{w}_2} + (c_3/c_1)t^{\alpha_3-\alpha_1}z^{\tilde{w}_3} - (d_4/d_1)t^{\beta_4-\beta_1}z^{\tilde{w}_4} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

has the same number of non-degenerate positive solutions as (4.5). Indeed, the first equation of (4.6) is obtained by dividing the first equation of (4.5) by $c_1t^{\alpha_1}$, whereas the second equation of (4.6) is obtained by dividing the first equation of (4.5) by $c_1t^{\alpha_1}$ and subtracting from it the second equation of (4.5) divided by $d_1t^{\beta_1}$. Note that $\text{coef}(\tilde{c}_i) = \text{coef}(c_i/c_1)$ and $\text{ord}(\tilde{c}_1) = 0$ for $i = 0, 2$. We divide both equations of (4.6) by $t^{\alpha_0-\alpha_1}$ and set $w_3 = \tilde{w}_1$, $w_2 = \tilde{w}_3$, $w_1 = \tilde{w}_2$ and $w_i = \tilde{w}_i$ for $i = 0, 4$. Finally replacing (z_1, z_2) by $(t^k z_1, t^l z_2)$ in (4.6) for some real numbers k and l satisfying $\langle (k, l), w_2 \rangle = \alpha_0 - \alpha_3$ and $\langle (k, l), w_1 \rangle = \alpha_0 - \alpha_2$ does not change the number of non-degenerate positive solutions of (4.6). This gives a system of the form (4.4) with the same number of non-degenerate positive solutions as (4.5).

- Second case: $\alpha_0 - \alpha_1 < \beta_0 - \beta_1$ and $\alpha_2 - \alpha_1 > \beta_2 - \beta_1$.

Note that this case gives $\alpha_2 - \alpha_0 > \beta_2 - \beta_0$. As done before, we may suppose that $\tilde{w}_4 = (0, 0)$. The system

$$(4.7) \quad \begin{aligned} (d_1/d_0)t^{\beta_1-\beta_0}z^{\tilde{w}_1} + (d_2/d_0)t^{\beta_2-\beta_0}z^{\tilde{w}_2} + (d_4/d_0)t^{\beta_4-\beta_0}z^{\tilde{w}_4} + z^{\tilde{w}_0} &= 0, \\ \tilde{d}_1t^{\beta_1-\beta_0}z^{\tilde{w}_1} + \tilde{d}_2t^{\beta_2-\beta_0}z^{\tilde{w}_2} - (c_3/c_0)t^{\alpha_3-\alpha_0}z^{\tilde{w}_3} + (d_4/d_0)t^{\beta_4-\beta_0}z^{\tilde{w}_4} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

has the same number of non-degenerate positive solutions as (4.5). Indeed, the first equation of (4.7) is obtained by dividing the second equation of (4.5) by $d_0t^{\beta_0}$, whereas the second equation of (4.7) is obtained by dividing the second equation of (4.5) by $d_0t^{\beta_0}$ and subtracting from it the first equation of (4.5) divided by $c_0t^{\alpha_0}$. Note that $\text{coef}(\tilde{d}_i) = \text{coef}(d_i/d_0)$ and $\text{ord}(\tilde{d}_i) = 0$ for $i = 1, 2$. We divide both equations of (4.7) by $t^{\beta_4-\beta_0}$ and set $w_0 = \tilde{w}_4$, $w_4 = \tilde{w}_0$ and $w_i = \tilde{w}_i$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$. Finally replacing (z_1, z_2) by $(t^k z_1, t^l z_2)$ in (4.7) for some real numbers k and l satisfying $\langle (k, l), w_1 \rangle = \beta_4 - \beta_1$ and $\langle (k, l), w_2 \rangle = \beta_4 - \beta_2$ does not change the number of non-degenerate positive solutions of (4.8). This gives a system of the form (4.4) with the same number of non-degenerate positive solutions as (4.5).

Assume now that we have $\alpha_i - \alpha_1 = \beta_i - \beta_1$ for either $i = 0$ or $i = 2$. The case where we have equality for both $i = 0$ and $i = 2$ is trivial. Without loss of generality, we may suppose that $\alpha_0 - \alpha_1 = \beta_0 - \beta_1$ and $\alpha_2 - \alpha_1 < \beta_2 - \beta_1$. Note that this case gives $\beta_0 - \beta_2 < \alpha_0 - \alpha_2$. Since we are interested in non-degenerate positive solutions, we may suppose that $\tilde{w}_0 = (0, 0)$. The system

$$(4.8) \quad \begin{aligned} (d_0/d_2)t^{\beta_0-\beta_2}z^{\tilde{w}_0} + (d_1/d_2)t^{\beta_1-\beta_2}z^{\tilde{w}_1} + z^{\tilde{w}_2} + (d_4/d_2)t^{\beta_4-\beta_2}z^{\tilde{w}_4} &= 0, \\ \tilde{d}_0t^{\beta_0-\beta_2}z^{\tilde{w}_0} + \tilde{d}_1t^{\beta_1-\beta_2}z^{\tilde{w}_1} - (c_3/c_2)t^{\alpha_3-\alpha_2}z^{\tilde{w}_3} + (d_4/d_2)t^{\beta_4-\beta_2}z^{\tilde{w}_4} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

has the same number of non-degenerate positive solutions of (4.5). Indeed, the first equation of (4.8) is obtained by dividing the second equation of (4.5) by $d_2t^{\beta_2}$, whereas the second equation of (4.8) is obtained by dividing the second equation of (4.5) by $d_2t^{\beta_2}$ and subtracting from it the first equation of (4.5) divided by $c_2t^{\alpha_2}$. Note that $\text{coef}(\tilde{d}_i) = \text{coef}(d_i/d_2)$ and $\text{ord}(\tilde{d}_i) = 0$ for $i = 0, 1$. We divide both equations of (4.8) by $t^{\beta_0-\beta_2}$ and set $w_2 = \tilde{w}_4$, $w_4 = \tilde{w}_2$ and $w_i = \tilde{w}_i$

for $i = 0, 1, 3$. Finally replacing (z_1, z_2) by $(t^k z_1, t^l z_2)$ in (4.8) for some real numbers k and l satisfying $\langle (k, l), w_1 \rangle = \beta_1 - \beta_0$ and $\langle (k, l), w_2 \rangle = \beta_4 - \beta_0$ does not change the number of non-degenerate positive solutions of (4.8). This gives a system of the form (4.4) with the same number of non-degenerate positive solutions as (4.5). \square

Consider a system (4.4) satisfying all the hypotheses of Lemma 4.6. Since we are interested in its non-degenerate positive solutions, we may assume that $w_0 = (0, 0)$. Moreover, without loss of generality, we may assume that $a_1 = b_1 = 1$. For the simplicity of further computations, we make the following change of coordinates. Let m_1 be the greatest common divisor of the coordinates of w_1 . Setting $y_1 = z^{\frac{w_1}{m_1}}$ and choosing any basis of \mathbb{Z}^2 with first vector $\frac{1}{m_1} \cdot w_1$, we get a monomial change of coordinates $(z_1, z_2) \mapsto (y_1, y_2)$ of $(\mathbb{R}\mathbb{K}^*)^2$ such that $z^{w_1} = y_1^{m_1}$ and $z^{w_2} = y_1^{m_2} y_2^{n_2}$. Replacing y_2 by y_2^{-1} if necessary, we assume that $n_2 > 0$. Indeed, $n_2 \neq 0$, since by assumption the support of (4.4) is highly non-degenerate. With respect to these new coordinates, we obtain the system

$$(4.9) \quad \begin{aligned} a_0 + y_1^{m_1} + a_2 y_1^{m_2} y_2^{n_2} + a_3 t^\alpha y_1^{m_3} y_2^{n_3} &= 0, \\ b_0 + y_1^{m_1} + b_2 y_1^{m_2} y_2^{n_2} + b_4 t^\beta y_1^{m_4} y_2^{n_4} &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

that has the same number of non-degenerate positive solutions as (4.9). In what follows, we will work on a **normalized system** of the form (4.9), i.e. a highly non-degenerate system (4.9) that satisfies the hypothesis of Lemma 4.6. We will state two results, the proof of which are contained in [EH16], that are important for the construction.

A normal fan of a 2-dimensional convex polytope in \mathbb{R}^2 is the complete fan with apex at the origin, and 1-dimensional cones directed by the outward normal vectors of the 1-faces of this polytope. Recall that $(0, 0)$, $(m_1, 0)$ and (m_2, n_2) do not belong to a line (since (4.9) is highly non-degenerate) and denote by Δ the triangle with vertices $(0, 0)$, $(m_1, 0)$ and (m_2, n_2) . Let $\mathcal{E} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ denote the normal fan of Δ . The fan \mathcal{E} together with Δ are represented in Figure 6. The 1-dimensional cones of \mathcal{E} are $L_0 = \{\lambda(0, -m_1) \mid \lambda \geq 0\}$, $L_1 = \{\lambda(n_2, m_1 - m_2) \mid \lambda \geq 0\}$ and $L_2 = \{\lambda(-n_2, m_2) \mid \lambda \geq 0\}$. Let C_0 (resp. C_1 , C_2) denote the 2-dimensional cone generated by the two vectors $(0, -m_1)$ and $(-n_2, m_2)$ (resp. $(0, -m_1)$ and $(n_2, m_1 - m_2)$, $(n_2, m_1 - m_2)$ and $(-n_2, m_2)$), see Figure 6. In what follows, for $i = 0, 1, 2$, let \mathring{C}_i denote the relative interior of C_i and \mathring{L}_i denote the relative interior of L_i . Finally, denote by T_1 (resp. T_2) the tropical curve associated to the first (resp. second) equation of (4.9).

Theorem 4.7 ([EH16]). *For $i = 0, 1, 2$, the relatively open 2-cone \mathring{C}_i cannot contain more than one tropical transversal intersection point of (4.9). Moreover, a 1-cone of \mathcal{E} does not contain a transversal intersection point of T_1 and T_2 . Finally, if T_1 and T_2 intersect non-transversally at a cell ξ , then ξ is contained in a 1-cone of the fan \mathcal{E} .*

Proposition 4.8 ([EH16]). *Assume that T_1 and T_2 intersect transversally at a point $v \in \mathring{C}_i$ for some $i \in \{0, 1, 2\}$. Then $\text{coef}(a_i) \text{coef}(a_3) < 0$, $\text{coef}(b_i) \text{coef}(b_4) < 0$ iff v is the valuation of a positive solution of (4.9).*

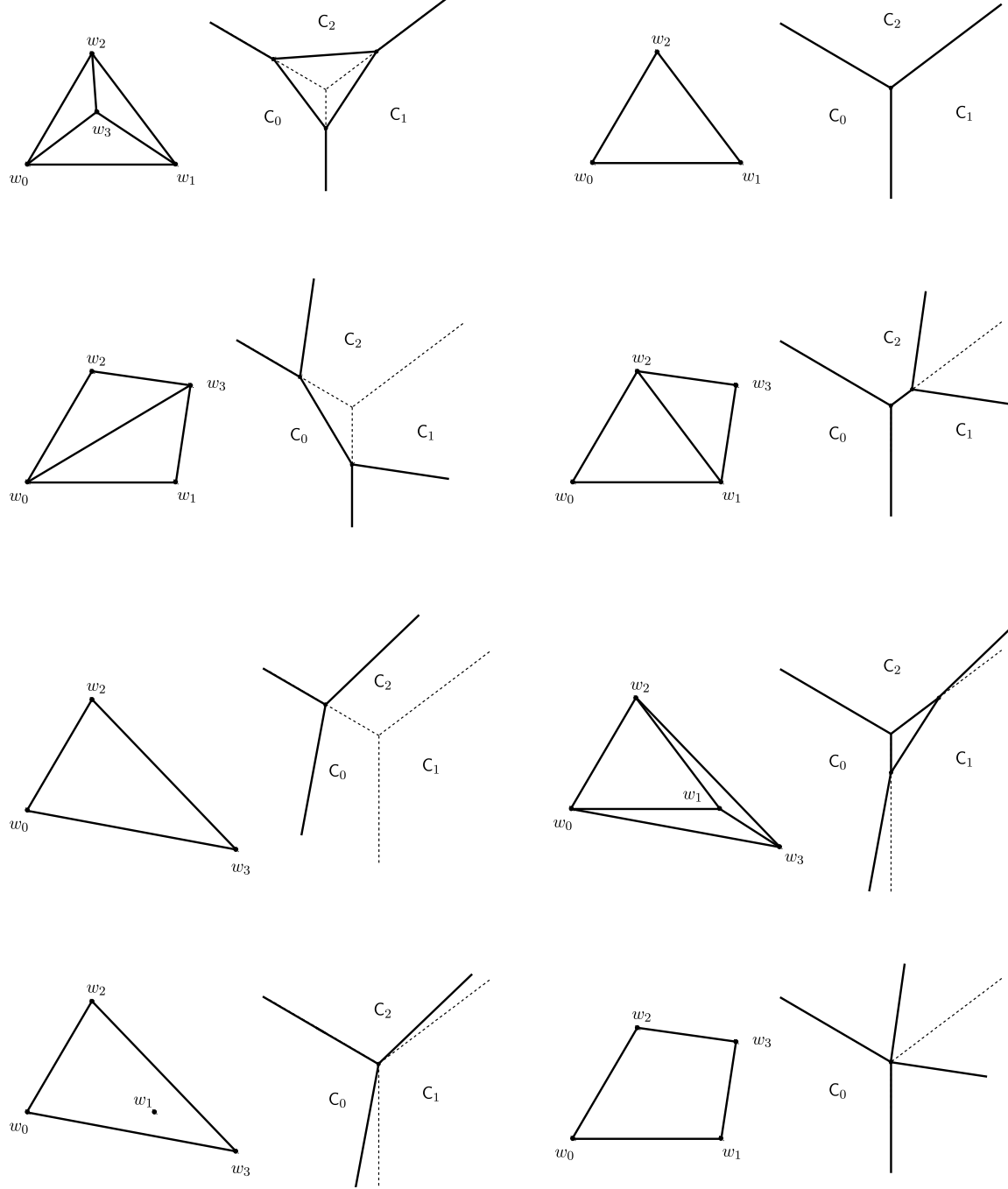
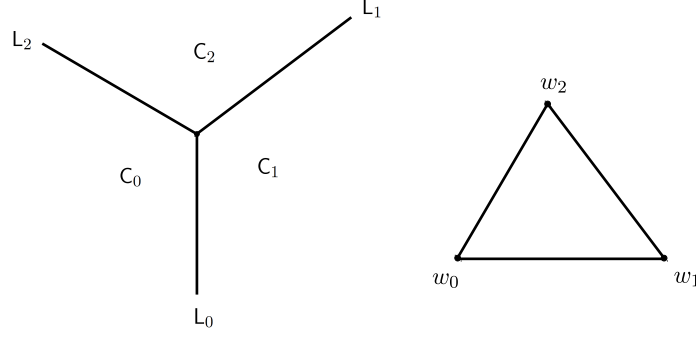


FIGURE 5. Disposition of T_1 with respect to the fan \mathcal{E} (together with its dual subdivision). These are all the possible configurations of T_1 (up to transformation) with respect to the fan \mathcal{E} . Since T_2 satisfies similar configurations, Figure 5 gives an idea of why Theorem 4.7 holds true.

FIGURE 6. The fan \mathcal{E} together with its dual triangle.

4.3. Construction. In what follows, we construct a system (4.9) having seven positive solutions. Theorem 1.16 of [EH16] implies that if $\alpha \neq \beta$ or $\alpha = \beta < 0$, then (4.9) has at most six positive solutions. Therefore, assume henceforth that $\alpha = \beta > 0$. It is easy to deduce from equations appearing in (4.9) that, since $\alpha, \beta \geq 0$, the tropical curves T_1 and T_2 intersect non-transversally at a point v_0 of type (III) that is the origin of \mathcal{E} . In order to study the positive solutions of (4.9) with valuation v_0 , we first consider the system

$$(4.10) \quad \begin{aligned} a_0 + y_1^{m_1} + a_2 y_1^{m_2} y_2^{n_2} + a_3 t^\alpha y_1^{m_3} y_2^{n_3} &= 0, \\ c_0 t^{\gamma_0} + c_2 t^{\gamma_2} y_1^{m_2} y_2^{n_2} - a_3 t^\alpha y_1^{m_3} y_2^{n_3} + b_4 t^\beta y_1^{m_4} y_2^{n_4} &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

with $c_i t^{\gamma_i} = b_i - a_i$, $\text{ord}(c_i) = 0$ and $\gamma_i \geq 0$ for $i = 0, 2$. Since the second equation of (4.10) is obtained by subtracting the first equation of (4.9) from its second one, this system has the same number of non-degenerate positive solutions as (4.9). The case-by-case study done in [EH16] shows that we can hope to obtain a system (4.9) having seven positive solutions if we have

$$(4.11) \quad \text{coef}(a_i) = \text{coef}(b_i) \quad \text{for } i = 0, 2, \quad \text{and} \quad \alpha = \beta = \gamma_2 < \gamma_0.$$

One possible disposition of the seven solutions is the following (see Figure 8).

- The common vertex v_0 is the valuation of five positive solutions,
- the 2-cone C_2 of \mathcal{E} contains a transversal intersection p , and
- the 1-cone L_0 of \mathcal{E} contains the valuation q of one positive solution.

4.3.1. Reduced system at v_0 . Note that from (4.11) we deduce that the reduced system of (4.10) with respect to v_0 is

$$(4.12) \quad \begin{aligned} \text{coef}(a_0) + y_1^{m_1} + \text{coef}(a_2) y_1^{m_2} y_2^{n_2} &= 0, \\ \text{coef}(b_4) y_1^{m_4} y_2^{n_4} - \text{coef}(a_3) y_1^{m_3} y_2^{n_3} + \text{coef}(c_2) y_1^{m_2} y_2^{n_2} &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Such a system has at most five positive solutions. Indeed, since this is a system of two trinomials in two variables (see [LRW03]). Without loss of generality, we may assume that $\text{coef}(a_0), \text{coef}(a_3) < 0$, and doing a suitable monomial change of coordinates followed by a multiplication of each equation of (4.12) by a constant, we assume in addition that $\text{coef}(a_0) =$

$\text{coef}(a_3) = -\text{coef}(a_2) = -1$. Therefore, the reduced system of (4.10) with respect to $\{v_0\}$ is now

$$(4.13) \quad \begin{aligned} -1 &+ y_1^{m_1} + y_1^{m_2} y_2^{n_2} = 0, \\ \text{coef}(b_4) y_1^{m_4} y_2^{n_4} - y_1^{m_3} y_2^{n_3} + \text{coef}(c_2) y_1^{m_2} y_2^{n_2} &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Assume that the open 1-cone $\overset{\circ}{L}_0$ of \mathcal{E} contains the valuation of one (which is the maximum possible for this case) positive solution of (4.9). Then both n_3 and n_4 are positive. Therefore, since $\alpha > 0$, both T_1 and T_2 do not have a vertex in L_0 (see Figure 8 for example). Assume furthermore that T_1 and T_2 do not intersect non-transversally at a point of type (III) belonging to the relative interior of a 1-cone of \mathcal{E} .

We start our construction by finding a system (4.13) that has five positive solutions. Since systems of two trinomials in two variables having five positive solutions are hard to generate (c.f. [DRRS07]), we will borrow one from the literature and base our construction upon it.

First, we define a univariate function f such that for some constant c , the equation $f = c$ has the same number of solutions in $]0, 1[$ as that of positive solutions of (4.13). We write the first equation of (4.13) as $y_2 = x^k(1-x)^l$, where $x := y_1^{m_1}$, $k = -m_2/(m_1 n_2)$ and $l = 1/n_2$. It is clear that $y_1, y_2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in I_0 :=]0, 1[$. Since we are looking for solutions of (4.13) with non-zero coordinates, we divide its second equation by $y_1^{m_2} y_2^{n_2}$. Plugging y_1 and y_2 in the second equation of 4.13, we get

$$(4.14) \quad \text{coef}(c_2) + x^{k_3}(1-x)^{l_3} + \text{coef}(b_4)x^{k_4}(1-x)^{l_4} = 0,$$

where $k_i = \frac{m_i n_2 - m_2 n_i}{m_1 n_2}$ and $l_i = \frac{n_i - n_2}{n_2}$ for $i = 3, 4$. The number of positive solutions of (4.13) is equal to the number of solutions of (4.14) in I_0 . Therefore we want to compute values of $\text{coef}(c_2)$, $\text{coef}(b_4)$ and (m_i, n_i) for $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ such that $f(x) = -\text{coef}(c_2)$ has five solutions in I_0 , where

$$(4.15) \quad f(x) := x^{k_3}(1-x)^{l_3} + \text{coef}(b_4) \cdot x^{k_4}(1-x)^{l_4}.$$

Note that the function f has no poles in I_0 , thus by Rolle's theorem we have $\#\{x \in I_0 \mid f(x) = 1\} \leq \#\{x \in I_0 \mid f'(x) = 0\} + 1$. The derivative f' is expressed as

$$x^{k_3-1}(1-x)^{l_3-1} \rho_3(x) + a_4 x^{k_4-1}(1-x)^{l_4-1} \rho_4(x),$$

where $\rho_i(x) = k_i - (k_i + l_i)x$ for $i = 3, 4$. For $x \in]0, 1[$, we have $f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \phi(x) = 1$, where

$$(4.16) \quad \phi(x) := -\text{coef}(b_4) \frac{x^{k_4-k_3}(1-x)^{l_4-l_3} \rho_4(x)}{\rho_3(x)}.$$

Consider the system

$$(4.17) \quad x^6 + (44/31)y^3 - y = y^6 + (44/31)x^3 - x = 0,$$

taken from [DRRS07], which has five positive solutions. The rational function (4.16), associated to (4.17) is

$$\phi_0(x) = (44/31)^{5/6} \cdot \frac{x^{1/6}(1-x)^{1/3}(-11/4 + 9x/4)}{(-35/12 + 11x/4)}.$$

Thus, if

$$(4.18) \quad \begin{aligned} \text{coef}(b_4) &= -\left(\frac{44}{31}\right)^{\frac{5}{6}}, \quad k_4 - k_3 = \frac{1}{6}, \quad l_4 - l_3 = \frac{1}{3}, \\ k_4 &= -\frac{11}{4} \quad \text{and} \quad k_3 = -\frac{35}{12}, \end{aligned}$$

then $\phi(x) = 1$ has four positive solutions in I_0 . Assume that equalities in (4.18) hold true. Plotting the function $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $x \mapsto f(x)$, we get that the graph of f has four critical points contained in I_0 with critical values situated below the x -axis. Moreover, this graph intersects transversally the line $\{y = -0.36008\}$ in five points with the first coordinates belonging to I_0 . Therefore, the equation $f(x) = -0.36008$ has five non-degenerate positive solutions in I_0 .

4.3.2. Choosing the monomials. In what follows, we find $(m_i, n_i) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ for $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$, satisfying the equalities in (4.18) so that (4.13) has five non-degenerate positive solutions. Recall that $m_1, n_2 > 0$ (since (4.9) is normalized) and assume that m_2 is also positive. The equalities in (4.18) show that $l_i > 0$, $k_i < 0$ and $k_i < l_i$ for $i = 3, 4$, therefore we have $0 < n_2 < n_i$, $m_i n_2 - n_i m_2 < 0$ and $(m_i - m_1)n_2 - n_i(m_2 - m_1) < 0$ for $i = 3, 4$. Plotting the three points $(0, 0)$, $(m_1, 0)$ and (m_2, n_2) , we deduce from the latter inequalities that the points (m_3, n_3) and (m_4, n_4) belong to the region B_1 of Figure 7.

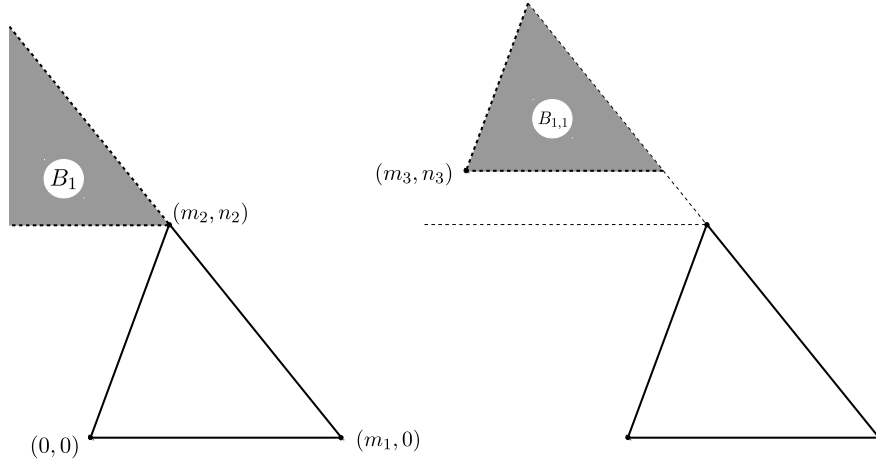


FIGURE 7. The region B_1 and triangle $B_{1,1}$

We also deduce from equalities in (4.18) that $l_4 > l_3$ and $k_4 > k_3$, and thus $n_4 > n_3$ and $(m_4 - m_3)n_2 - (n_4 - n_3)m_2 > 0$. Fixing (m_3, n_3) in the region B_1 , we obtain that (m_4, n_4) belongs to the triangle $B_{1,1}$ depicted in Figure 7.

Note that the vertex $v_1 \in \mathbb{L}_2$ (resp. $v_2 \in \mathbb{L}_2$) of T_1 (resp. T_2) has coordinates

$$\frac{\alpha}{m_3 n_2 - n_3 m_2} (n_2, -m_2) \quad \left(\text{resp.} \quad \frac{\alpha}{m_4 n_2 - n_4 m_2} (n_2, -m_2) \right),$$

and thus from $m_3 n_2 - n_3 m_2 < m_4 n_2 - n_4 m_2 < 0$, we deduce that the first coordinate of v_2 is smaller than that of v_1 (see Figure 8).

All these restrictions impose that there exists a transversal intersection point of T_1 and T_2 in \mathbb{C}_2 (see Figure 8 for example). Moreover, since $\text{coef}(b_4) < 0$ (see (4.18)), $\text{coef}(a_3) = -1$ (from (4.13)) and $\text{coef}(a_0) = \text{coef}(b_0) = -1$, Proposition 4.8 shows that the intersection point p is the valuation of a positive solution of (4.9). The constant $\text{coef}(c_0)$ should be a negative

number so that (4.9) has a positive solution with valuation in L_0 . This constant can take any negative value, and for computational reasons we choose it to be -0.36008 .

According to this analysis, a valid choice of exponents and coefficients of (4.9) is $m_1 = 6$, $(m_2, n_2) = (3, 6)$, $(m_3, n_3) = (-14, 7)$, $(m_4, n_4) = (-12, 9)$, $a_0 = -1$, $a_2 = 1$, $a_3 = -t^\alpha$, $b_0 = -1 + 0.36008t^{\gamma_0}$ (verifying $\gamma_0 > \alpha$), $b_2 = -1 + t^\alpha$ and $b_4 = -(44/31)^{5/6}t^\alpha$. Therefore, the system

$$(4.19) \quad \begin{aligned} & -1 + y_1^6 + y_1^3 y_2^6 - t^\alpha y_1^{-14} y_2^7 = 0, \\ & -1 + 0.36008t^{\gamma_0} + y_1^6 + (1 - 0.36008t^\alpha)y_1^3 y_2^6 - (44/31)^{5/6}t^\alpha y_1^{-12} y_2^9 = 0, \end{aligned}$$

which has seven non-degenerate positive solutions, proves Theorem 1.2.

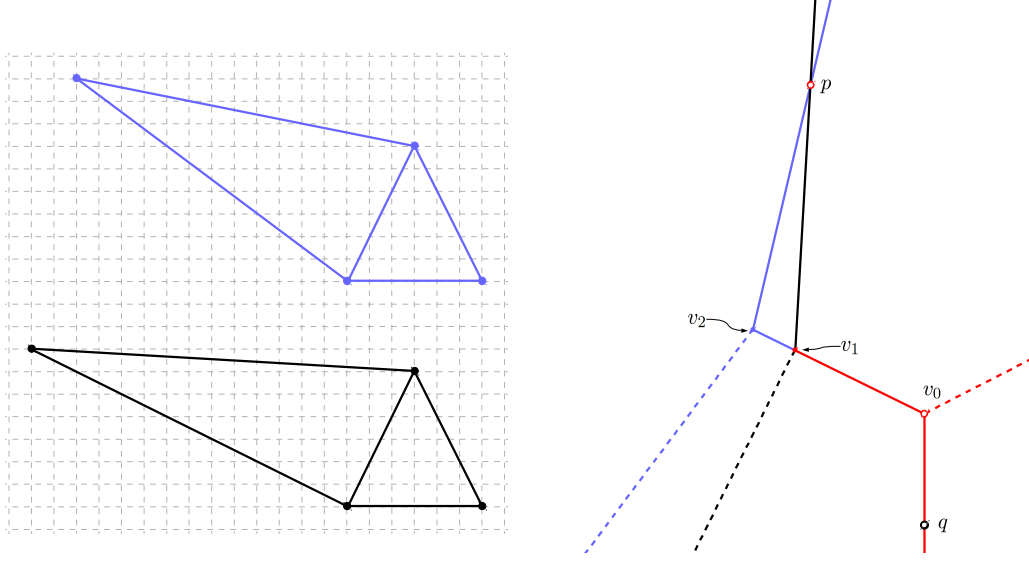


FIGURE 8. Newton polytopes and tropical curves associated to a normalized system having seven positive solutions.

4.3.3. A software computation. Using Maple 17 as well as the libraries FGb and RS, Pierre-Jean Spaenlehauer [Spa] provided us with a computation he made of the non-degenerate positive solutions of a system (4.19) for $\gamma_0 = 7$ and $\alpha = 1$ that goes as follows. For computational reasons, he has replaced the real number $(44/31)^{5/6}$ in (4.19) by the fraction

$$\frac{26807502408507435267952730104920543812845885439976}{20022295568917288472920446333489413342983920443429}$$

which approximates $(44/31)^{5/6}$. For $t = 1/100\,000$, the computer software has found seven positive solutions. An approximation of these solutions goes as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} & (0.99999, 0.00001), (0.99171, 0.60681), (0.96651, 0.76771), (0.95765, 0.79907), \\ & (0.95201, 0.81642), (0.88602, 0.95151), (0.53645, 1.61099). \end{aligned}$$

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